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Sent: Wednesday, October 4, 2017 7:11 AM
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Subject: **** IMPORTANT INFORMATION**** Environmental Health Resources - Hurricane Recovery (HHS-RSF)
Attachments: DRAFT_Forecasting Hurricane Recovery_Sept 27.docx

All – here is a document that list many environmental health topics that can be referenced and utilized for recovery efforts. You may want to save this document to your computers so you can located and utilize for future references.

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From: Mills, Danielle S. (CDC/ONDIEH/NCEH) [mailto:hku1@cdc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 03, 2017 2:34 PM
To: Young, Patrick
Subject: DRAFT_Forecasting Hurricane Recovery_Sept 27

Hi CAPT Young,
As always, it was a pleasure speaking with you. Maybe this document will be helpful in the future.
Best Regards,
Danielle Mills

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HSS RSF Core Mission Area	Subarea	Short-Term Shelters and Damaged communities	Long-Term Damaged communities and Host communities	Available Resources / Messaging*
Environmental Health				
Public Health Env Health	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter latrines (provide and maintain portable toilets) Special considerations for High-Rise Environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrine access in damaged communities Waste water and solid waste disposal Cleanup of sewage/mud in food establishments Inspecting sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities Deploy registered sanitarians or environmental health specialists to conduct sanitation inspections of facilities 	<p>Food, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Information for Use Before and After a Disaster or Emergency</p> <p>Flood waters or standing waters health risks</p> <p>Septic Systems - What to Do after the Flood</p> <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) US Army Corps of Engineers (US ACOE) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Public Health Env Health	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of drinking water in shelters Special considerations for High-Rise Environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flushing of water lines Testing/Monitoring for line breaks and leak detection Testing public and private water sources (private wells) 	<p>Food, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Information for Use Before and After a Disaster or Emergency</p> <p>Emergency Disinfection of Drinking Water (EPA)</p>

				Flooding Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA • US ACOE • CDC
Public Health Env Health Long-term Responder Health Issues	Solid Waste & Debris Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation of vegetative (e.g., tree limbs), household, and hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos containing materials, car batteries, paint, solvents) solid waste material by homeowners • Appropriate and timely management and disposal of the various solid waste and debris materials by local waste management districts and companies. • Sanitation worker safety • Special considerations for High-Rise Environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation of vegetative (e.g., tree limbs), household, and hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos containing materials, car batteries, paint, solvents) solid waste material by homeowners • Appropriate and timely management and disposal of the various solid waste and debris materials by local waste management districts and companies. • Sanitation worker safety 	Waste Management Processes Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US ACOE • EPA • CDC
Public Health Env Health Children and Youth in Disasters	Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand hygiene and showers in shelters • Maternal –child health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diapering and toileting needs of infants ○ Menstrual supply needs • Provide information on infection control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showers and hand hygiene in affected communities 	Personal Hygiene and Handwashing After a Disaster or Emergency Safe and Healthy Diapering for Emergency Settings Safe and Healthy Diapering to reduce the spread of germs (Factsheet)

		with diapering stations, diarrhea prevention, play area cleaning		<p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC
Public Health Env Health	Pest and vector control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest mosquitoes • Rodent control • Snakes • Stray animals • Dead animals • Shelter animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest and disease mosquitoes (aerial spraying?) • Rodent control • Snakes • Stray animals • Dead animals – proper disposal and safety 	<p>Fact Sheet: Protect Yourself from Animal- and Insect-Related Hazards After a Disaster</p> <p>Animal Disposal Following an Emergency</p> <p>Interim Guidelines for Animal Health and Control of Disease Transmission in Pet Shelters</p> <p>Protect Yourself from Animal- and Insect-Related Hazards After a Disaster</p> <p>Interim Guidance on Health and Safety Hazards When Working with Displaced Domestic Animals</p> <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Defense • CDC
Public Health Env Health Social Services	Toxic exposures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential exposures during cleanup (i.e. mold, lead, asbestos, other chemicals) • Carbon monoxide poisoning from portable generators or charcoal cooking indoors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential exposures during cleanup, and demolition (i.e. mold, lead, asbestos, other chemicals) • Carbon monoxide poisoning from portable generators, 	<p>Flood waters or standing waters health risks</p> <p>Carbon monoxide poisoning</p> <p>Carbon monoxide poisoning FAQs</p>

Long-term Responder Health Issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to chemicals in flood waters 	<p>charcoal cooking indoors, and pressure washers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to chemicals in flood waters or remaining sediment Provide guidelines on the cleanup of mold/moisture in schools, LT care facilities, hospitals, businesses, and private residences 	<p>Generator Safety</p> <p>Pressure washer safety</p> <p>Furnace Safety</p> <p>Clean up your home</p> <p>Reentering Your Flooded Home</p> <p>Homeowner's and Renter's Guide to Mold Cleanup After a Disaster</p> <p>Ready Wrigley Prepares for Storm and Flood Recovery (a resource for children)</p> <p>Building and facilities damage: health risks</p> <p>Chemical hazards: asbestos in your environment: what you can do to limit exposure</p> <p>ToxFAQ for asbestos</p> <p>Chemical hazards: mercury</p> <p>Chemical hazards: lead</p> <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
Public Health Env Health Food Safety and Regulated Medical Products	Food safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of communal feeding in shelters, both formal and informal Need for multiple language messaging to the public about disposal of spoiled food from flooded homes and residences with power outages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection and certification for retail food establishments to reopen Increased demand for inspection of food services and stores Embargo of potentially contaminated food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety for infants after a disaster Keep food and water safe after a disaster Restaurants and Grocers Reopening After Hurricanes and Flooding <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) CDC U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Public Health Systems and Infrastructure				
Public Health Env Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide travel and housing for volunteers and displaced local health department employees Assistance with needs assessment and surveillance Outbreak investigation Coordination and aggregation of data from multiple locations within multiple formats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide travel and housing for volunteers and displaced local health department employees Opportunity to modernize/strengthen systems. Recovery of routine disease reporting systems Outbreak investigation Coordination and aggregation of data from multiple locations within multiple formats Augmentation of public health department human resources in severely affected population centers Staff retention issues 	<p>EPI-Aids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epidemiologic Assistance (Epi-Aids) Requesting an Epi-Aid Epidemiologic assistance from CDC <p>CASPER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER) CASPER FAQs <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC • CDC Foundation
Healthcare systems and Infrastructure				
Public Health Env Health Social Services Healthcare Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical facilities salvage of medical equipment and supplies • Needs assessment for loss or damage of healthcare systems and facilities • Loss of access to routine sources of care results in over-utilization of ER and temporary federal medical facilities. • Coordination and/or certification of spontaneous clinics emerging to meet local needs. • Coordination of massive volunteer offers by EMS and other medical professionals • Need for promotion of universal precautions and infection control measures • Loss of school-based and school-linked health centers • Hindrance of access for health facility workers and health practitioners by security forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interruption of medical supply distribution and delivery (e.g., Oxygen and other gases, pharmaceuticals, medical supplies), including in-home care • Interruption of medical device manufacturing and distribution • Massive donations of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals need to be sorted, stored, distributed and disposed of. • Healthcare facilities need to be certified as safe for re-occupancy and patient care. • Pharmacies need to be deemed able to re-open to supply chronic disease medications/vaccines (normal services). • Fuel, lodging, and office space shortages may create challenges for getting healthcare workers back to work • The need for matching of returnee patients to displaced or alternate healthcare providers • Loss of access to sources of routine and custodial care results in over-utilization of ER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance regarding medical supplies, drug, and vaccine supply chain issues • Provide coordination with pharmacy sector • Provide assets if needed from the Strategic National Stockpile including pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and federal medical stations (non-acute care) • Provide guidance on infectious disease outbreaks and concerns at shelters/localities • Provide remote or on-site technical assistance to hospitals, long term care facilities, dialysis centers, and other healthcare facilities with infection control issues related to flood recovery. Examples could include contaminated facility water systems and medical devices, post-recovery surveillance for infectious diseases, and (in support of mycotics and environmental health experts) mold contamination concerns. • Provide assistance with vaccine storage and handling issues.

			<p>and temporary federal medical facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for promotion of universal precautions and infection control measures • Healthcare facilities with infection control issues related to flood recovery • Local private healthcare providers competing with free services find it difficult to re-establish practices. • Healthcare facilities and shelters will be faced many inquiries regarding status and location of displaced persons. • Staff retention issues 	
Clinical Care				
Public Health Healthcare Services Disaster Case Mgmt/Referral to Social Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medications in shelters • Medical and mental health screening in shelters • Exacerbations of ongoing and chronic diseases (see below in Chronic diseases and ongoing illness section) • Loss of access to routine sources of medical care (e.g. pharmacies, home healthcare agencies, private physicians, dentists, mental health providers, dialysis centers, home oxygen suppliers, hospices, nursing homes, and optometrists) • Accessibility of first aid supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication access in both damaged and host communities • Medical and mental health screening in long-term shelters • Refrigeration of medicines without electricity: (i.e. insulin) • Increased logistical demands of pharmaceutical distribution to damaged communities • Increased clinical demands on host communities • Increased use of ER's for primary care and obstetrical care due to loss of access to routine sources • Accessibility of first aid supplies 	<p>Medical care of ill disaster evacuees: additional diagnoses to consider</p> <p>Medical management and patient advisement after a disaster</p> <p>Clinical guidance for carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning after a disaster</p> <p>Safety information for health care professionals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC can provide assistance with vaccine storage and handling issues

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of medical records • No basic oral hygiene supplies – all ages (toothbrushes, toothpaste, floss) • Lost and broken dentures, hearing aids, eye glasses - compromises ability to obtain proper nutrition; particularly critical for elderly and medically compromised (e.g. diabetes, CVD, cancer, immune-disorders) • Consider nutritional needs • Direct oral/facial trauma from storm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mold-induced pulmonary hemorrhage and COPD/asthma exacerbation • Loss of medical records • Need basic oral hygiene supplies – all ages (toothbrushes, toothpaste, floss) • Lost and broken dentures, hearing aids, eye glasses • Need denture supplies (adhesive, cups, denture brush, cleaner) • Toothaches/abscesses – pain meds/antibiotics • Disrupted ongoing dental treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC can provide assistance with information on pharmacy closures and pharmacy vaccine inventories
Infectious Disease				
Public Health Env Health	Gastrointestinal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct disease surveillance • Self-limiting gastroenteritis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct disease surveillance • Self-limiting gastroenteritis 	Flood waters or standing waters health risks Prevent Illness and Injury After a Disaster Infection Control Recommendations for Prevention of Transmission of Diarrheal Diseases in Evacuation Centers Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC • Direct requests to CDC for Epi-Aid
Public Health	Dermatological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft tissue infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft tissue infections 	Personal Hygiene and Handwashing After a Disaster or Emergency - Wound Care

Env Health Healthcare Services				Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC
Public Health Env Health Healthcare Services	Respiratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Respiratory Infections (URI) • Influenza outbreaks in shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • URI in communities 	Infection Control Recommendations for Prevention of Transmission of Respiratory Illnesses in Disaster Evacuation Centers CDC Influenza website Interim Guidance for Influenza Outbreak Management in Long-Term Care Facilities Infection Control Recommendation for Prevention of Transmission of Respiratory Illnesses in Disaster Evacuation Centers Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC • Direct request to CDC possible
Public Health Env Health Healthcare Services	Vector Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Nile, Dengue, Zika 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Nile, Dengue, Zika 	Prevention West Nile virus Prevention Zika virus
Immunization				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assuring continued access to routine immunizations and boosters Special influenza outbreak campaigns in shelters (antiviral prophylaxis if warranted) Reminder to have up to date vaccinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assuring continued access to routine immunizations and boosters PH nurses to assist with PH activities including immunizations in shelters and nursing homes 	Immunizations After a Natural Disaster CDC Influenza website Interim Guidance for Influenza Outbreak Management in Long-Term Care Facilities <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDC Direct request to CDC possible
Displaced Persons**				
Public Health Env Health Behavioral Health Children and Youth in Disasters		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter census Unaccompanied alien children Children separated from families Lice control fact sheet to shelters to control possibility of lice amongst vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe temporary housing Migration tracking Economic burden to host family and community resources Exacerbation of chronic and ongoing medical conditions Reuniting medically frail persons with family support systems 	CDC Influenza website Infection Control Guidance for Community Evacuation Centers Following Disasters <p>CDC can do Shelter surveillance questionnaires with American Red Cross</p> <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDC ACF (administration for Children and Families) DHS (Department of Homeland Security) American Red Cross
Mental Health				

Behavioral Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis counseling / psychological first aid • Loss of mental health services and medications • Stress and anxiety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence • Suicide • Loss of mental health services and medications • Stress and anxiety • Self-inflicted violence • Impaired relationship issues that are not necessarily violent • Ability to get chronic disease medications refilled 	Coping with a Disaster or Traumatic Event Interim NIOSH Training for Emergency Responders: Reducing Risks Associated with Long Work Hours CDC can do CASPER with mental health questions in surveys Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSA)
Injury				
Public Health Env Health Healthcare Services	Trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drowning • Electrocutions • Lacerations and abrasions • Blunt force • Plantar puncture wounds • Contusions and sprains • Animal bites, stings and envenomations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrocutions • Lacerations and abrasions • Puncture wounds • Contusions and sprains • Falls from roofs, ladders resulting in traumatic brain injury • Minor long bone fractures • Chainsaw injuries • Animal bites, stings and envenomations • Non-fatal violence–related injuries including child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and attempted self-inflicted violence. 	Be Safe After a Disaster Prevent Injury After a Disaster Protect Yourself and Others from Electrical Hazards After a Disaster Electrical Safety and Generators Preventing Chain Saw Injuries During Tree Removal After a Disaster Preparedness Tip: Floods Flood Safety Awareness Week 2014

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatal Violence – related injuries stemming from the above including self-inflicted. 	<p>CDC has NPDS (National Poison Data System) and can track animal bites, stings, etc.</p> <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDC
Public Health	Burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sun exposure From use of portable stoves, candles, gas powered generators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sun exposure From use of portable stoves, candles, gas powered generators 	<p>Summer Sun Safety Tips Sun Exposure - Sunburn Electrical Safety and Generators</p> <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDC
Veterinary				
Public Health Env Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exotic animals: (e.g. zoo, pets) Laboratory animals possibly carrying disease Displaced or injured pets Livestock care and mortality Pets allowed in people shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced or injured pets Reunification of pets Livestock surveillance, care and mortality Pets allowed in people shelters Animal carcass removal and disposal 	<p>Protect Yourself from Animal- and Insect-Related Hazards After a Disaster</p> <p>Be Safe After a Disaster</p> <p>Interim Guidelines for Animal Health and Control of Disease Transmission in Pet Shelters</p> <p>Protect Your Pets in an Emergency</p> <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC • Department of Agriculture • Department of Homeland Security
Reproductive Health				
Public Health Env Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Routine obstetrical care 2. Routine birth control 3. STI preventive services • Pre-natal care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of routine access to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Routine obstetrical care 2. Routine birth control 3. STI preventive services • Pre-natal care 	Emergency Preparedness and Response: Pregnant Women and Newborns Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC
At-Risk Populations				
Healthcare Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased need for awareness among relief and public health agencies on how best to provide services to people with existing special needs such as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chronic diseases (e.g., cancer, kidney failure, diabetes) 2. Developmental disabilities 3. Older adults 4. Persons with disabilities 5. Low vision 6. Hearing loss 7. Post-operative patients 8. Pregnant women 9. Institutionalized persons 10. Transient populations 11. Infants and Children 12. Dementia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate-term care of people with bleeding disorders • Increased difficulty in accessing routine care for special populations. • Increased difficulty in accessing routine support systems for maternal-child healthcare and nutritional needs • Appropriate housing for persons with sensory and mobility disabilities • Community re-establishment of services for persons living with a disability • Lower socio-economic status is associated with greater post disaster distress. • School closures 	Food Safety for Infants After a Disaster Coping with a Disaster or Traumatic Event Helping Children Cope Printable flood safety information for children Ready Wrigley Prepares for Storm and Flood Recovery activity book for children Emergency Preparedness Catalog for People with Disabilities Emergency Preparedness for Older Adults Emergency Preparedness: Pregnant Women and Newborns

		<p>13. Tribal communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to routine care for special populations. • Loss of routine support systems for maternal-child healthcare • Special nutritional needs of pregnant women, diabetics and nursing infants • Lower socio-economic status is associated with greater post disaster distress. 		<p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC
Occupational Health and Safety				
Public Health Env Health Healthcare Services Long-term Responder Health Issues Behavioral Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup injuries • Responder resilience • Heat illness • Dehydration • Vehicle accidents • Injuries/bites from sheltered animals • Exposures to mold and chemicals • Injuries (falls, struck-by, cuts, electrocution) • Toxic Exposures • Trauma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup injuries • Responder resilience • Heat illness • Dehydration • Undiagnosed cardiovascular disease among first responders • Injuries/bites from sheltered or stray animals • Site safety oversight needs • Traumatic Incident Stress 	<p>Chemical hazards: resources for emergency responders for chemical or radioactive materials</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NIOSH Chemical Hazards 2. ATSDR Resources for Emergency Responders <p>Preventing carbon monoxide poisoning from small gasoline-powered engines and tools</p> <p>Heat and outdoor workers</p> <p>Indoor environmental quality: preventing occupational respiratory disease from exposures caused by dampness in office buildings, schools, and other nonindustrial buildings</p> <p>Indoor environmental quality: recommendations for the cleaning and remediation of flood-contaminated HVAC</p>

				<p>systems: a guide for building owners and managers</p> <p>Safety: guidance on personal protective equipment and clothing for flood cleanup workers</p> <p>Safety: information for response and cleanup workers</p> <p>Worker safety after a flood</p> <p>Traumatic incident stress: symptoms and recommendations for responders</p> <p>Tree removal: preventing chain saw injuries during tree removal after a disaster</p> <p>Tree removal: preventing falls and electrocutions during tree trimming</p> <p>Emergency Responder Health Monitoring and Surveillance (ERHMS)™</p> <p>Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Institutes of Occupational Safety and Health• Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Risk Communication				

Public Health Env Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public misconceptions regarding risk of including: Zika, Typhoid, Cholera, Meningitis, Malaria, Corpses, severe mental illness Birth Defects / premature births Toxic exposures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public misconceptions regarding risk of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sick building syndrome Birth defects Toxic exposures Unexplained illnesses Reentering homes 	Clean up your home Reentering Your Flooded Home Homeowner's and Renter's Guide to Mold Cleanup After a Disaster Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Homeland Security
Laboratory Science & Services				
Public Health Healthcare Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine impact on public health laboratory capabilities Identify availability of lab test, cost, and other alternatives available for CO poisoning High volume public health lab sampling in disaster areas for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flood/surface water quality Food-borne pathogens High volume clinical care lab sampling in shelter areas for immediate medical treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify alternative public health laboratory support services Identify lab tests not completed or reported due to evacuation of healthcare facilities High volume public health lab sampling in disaster areas for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Drinking water Contaminated soil Polluted air Restoring destroyed financial management of public health lab High volume clinical care lab sampling in host areas for surge in medical care needs 	Contact the Laboratory Response Network (LRN) Additional resources can be requested via the state health department through FEMA from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDC

*Any physical product will need a means of production payment

**Affected-persons may have limited access to web products, especially short-term